US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Termite Mitigation in Schools A Holistic Approach





Center of Expertise for School IPM









Benefits of School IPM

- Smart: addresses the root cause of pest problems
- Sensible: provides a healthier learning environment
- Sustainable: better long-term control of pests



Presenters



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Termite Mitigation in Schools

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If you can't take the time to do it right...

You must make the time to do it over!

What is a termite and should I be concerned since schools are mostly concrete and steel?



What is a Termite?

- Soft-bodied, blind workers
- Squeeze into cracks <1/16 inch (???)
- Live in colonies in cooperation with each other. Efficient.
- Complex chemical communication
- Structurally destructive
- Over 100 million years old





Types of Termites
Dampwoods





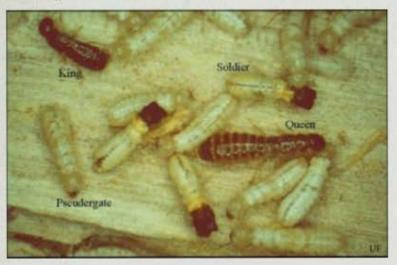
http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/urban/termites/neotermes.html



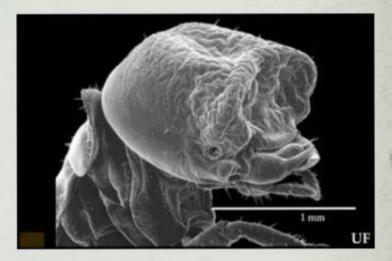




Types of Termite Drywoods





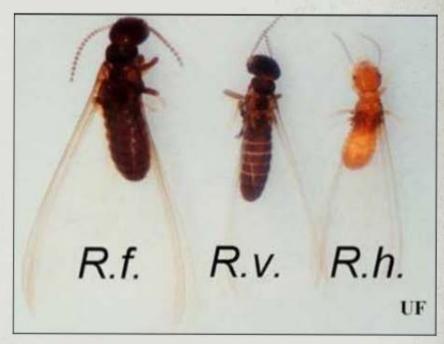




Types of Termites Subterranean







Why are Termites so Hard to Kill?

- Eusocial
 - Cooperative brood care
 - Overlapping generations
 - Reproductive division of labor
- Castes
 - Worker
 - Soldier
 - Reproductives



Primary Reproductives

- Alates (swarmers)
 - Pair
 - Est. lifespan: up to 7-10 years
 - Queen: Unknown
 - Spring and fall
 - 60,000 (Su et al.)



- Secondary reproductives
 - Replacement or supplement
 - 600+ in one log
 - Can not just kill the queen





- Soldiers
 - Defenders
 - Low percentage of colony
 - Need to be fed
 - Highly sclerotized head
 - Smooth, prominent mandibles



- Workers
 - Damaging form
 - Forage for food
 - Tend royal pair,
 young, and soldiers
 - Build tunnels and tubes
 - Defend colony
 - Est. lifespan: few months to 2 years



Worker Termites

Why Subs Cause So Much Damage

- Social
 - Live together in a colony
- Colony size: Few thousand to over 10 million
- Territory: Around 200sq. ft. to over an acre
- How do they find our structures?



Jane Medley, University of Florida

Foraging and Guidelines



Day 14

Day 14 (Found Gap 3d)







How do I know I have termites?

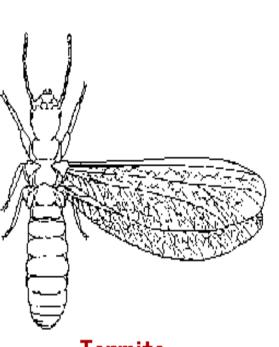
Know the Difference...

...between termites and ants, drywoods and subs

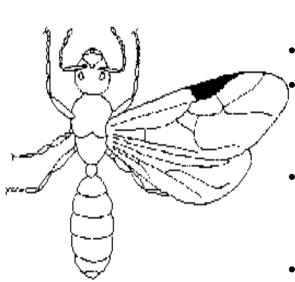
Termite vs. Ant

A Source of Common Confusion

- Termites
- Order Isoptera (maybe)
- No waist
- Forewing and hindwing about equal
- Moniliform (beaded) antennae
- Soft-bodied
 - Preserve in alcohol



Termite



Ant

- Ants
- Order Hymenoptera
 - Waist
 - Forewing larger than hindwing
 - Geniculate (elbowed) antennae
- Hard exoskeleton



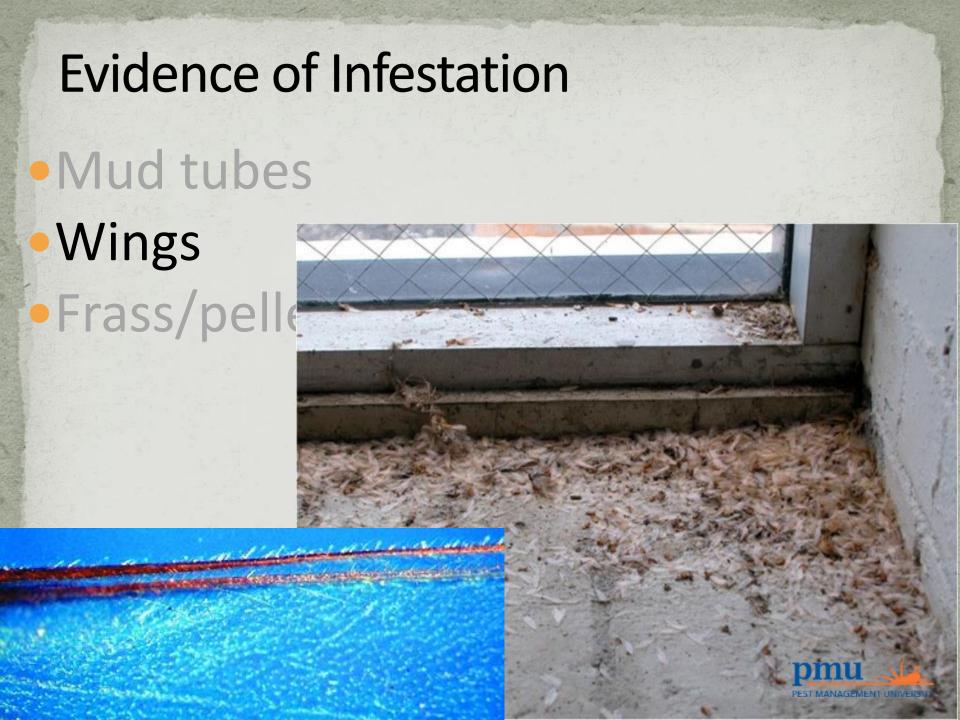


Evidence of Infestation

- Mud tubes
- Wings
- Frass/pellets

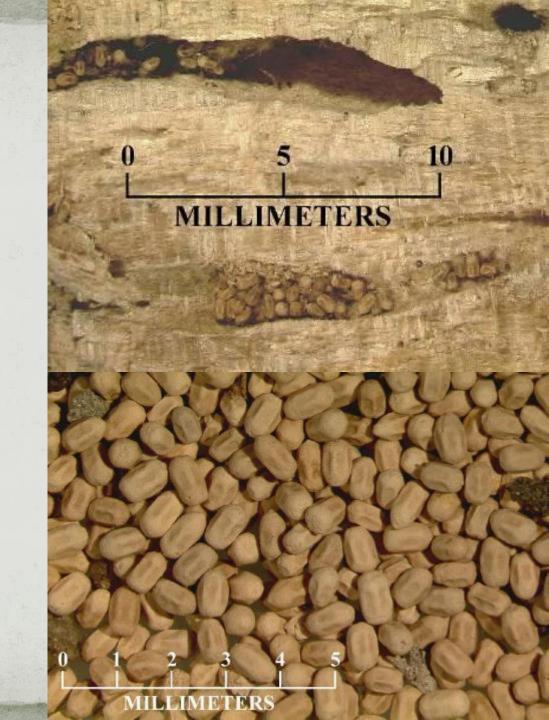






Evidence of Infestation

- Mud tubes Wings
- Frass/pellets





Evidence of Infestation

- Time of swarm
 - Month
 - Day, dusk, evening
- Sometimes lucky enough to get termite
 - In alcohol

















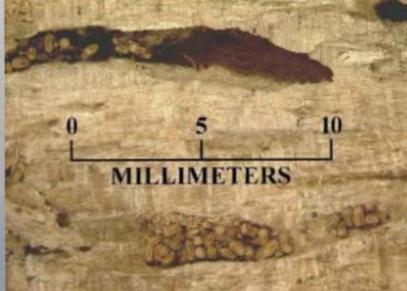


Match the Treatment

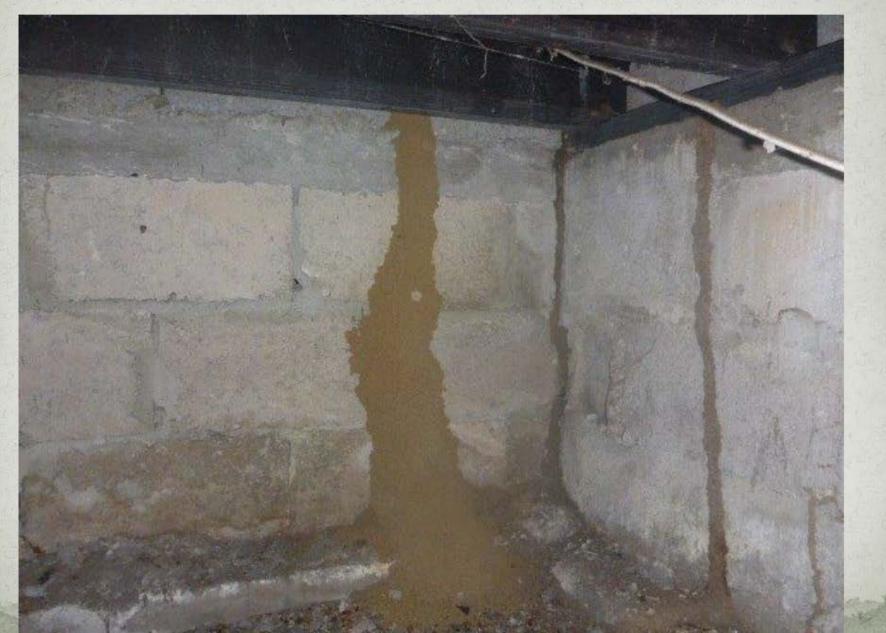








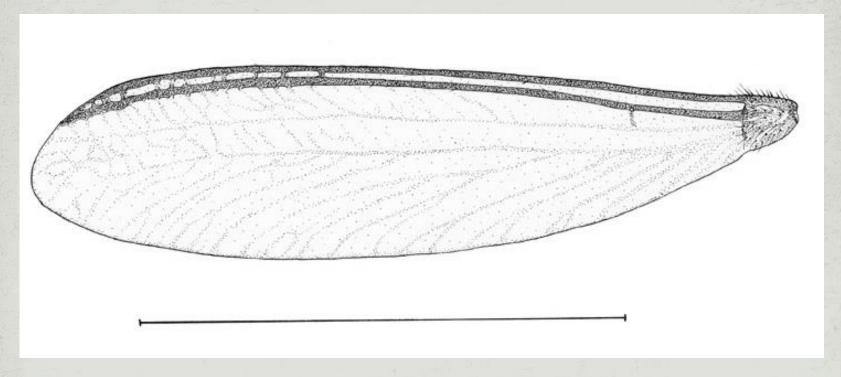
What Can You Tell Me About This?





If you can count to four...

2 "veins"



http://mississippientomologicalmuseum.org.msstate.edu/museumpersonnel./Joes.published.drawings/Termite.drawings.htm#.VpwphfkrJhE

To whom do I belong?



http://insectsinthecity.blogspot.com/2013/10/whos-who-of-wdis.html

To whom do I belong?



Family?



Genus?



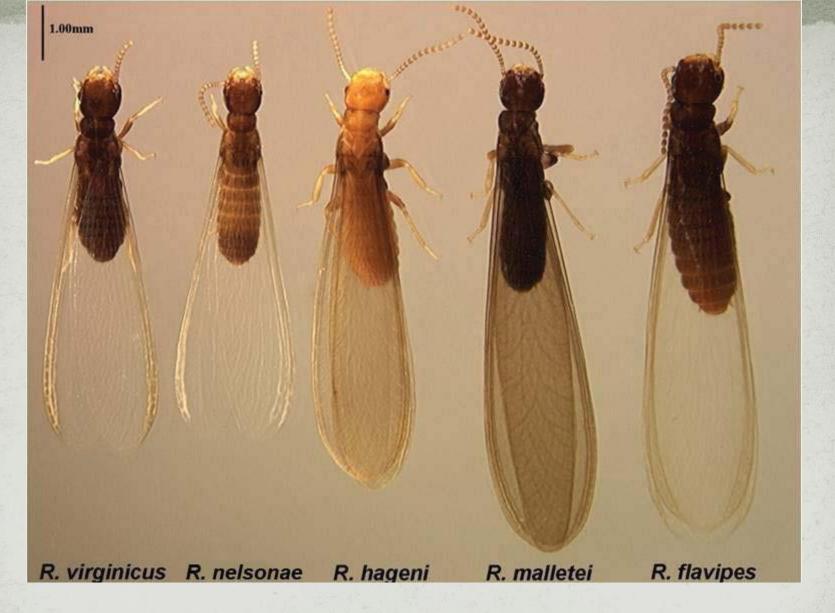
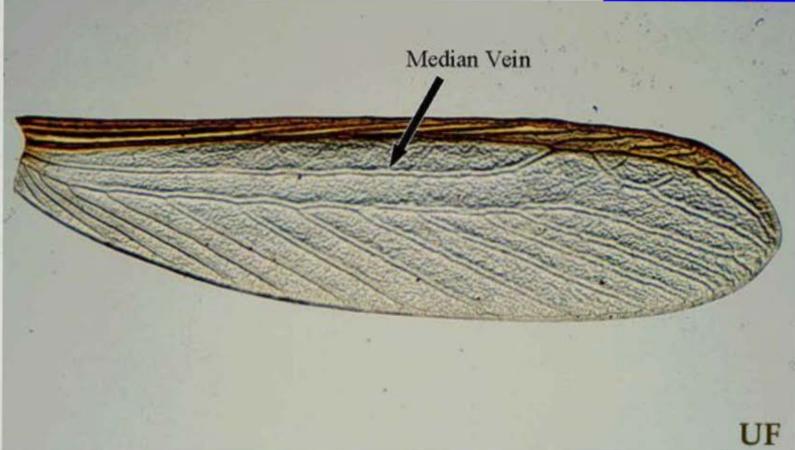


Figure 10. Reticulitermes species alates from the southeastern USA. From left to **right:** R. virginicus, R. nelsonae, R. hageni, R. malletei, R. flavipes. Scale bar = 1.00 mm.

Cryptotermes brevis

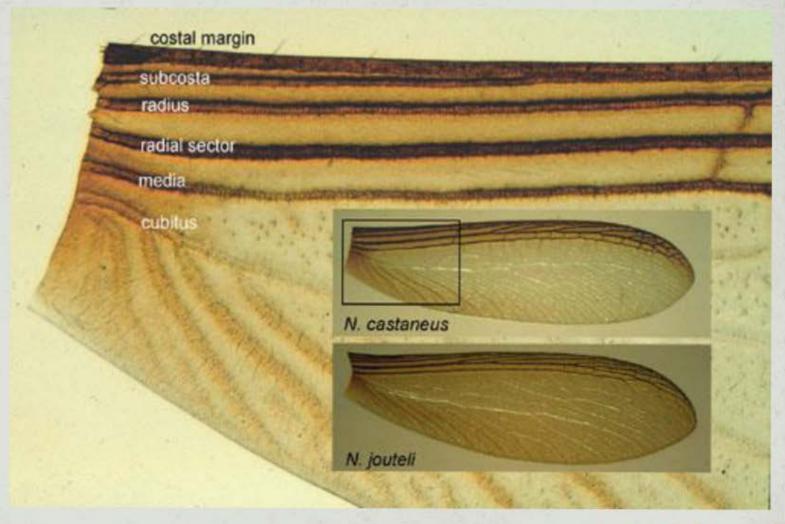




Stolen from R. Scheffrahn



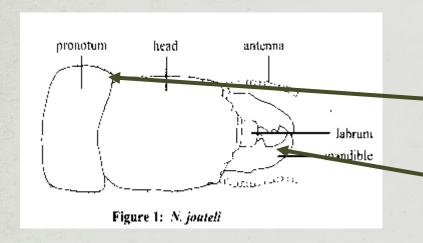
Neotermes sp



Stolen from R. Scheffrahn



Subterranean vs Nonsubterranean termites



pronotim head antenna labrum labrum mandible Figure 2: R. flavipes

Nonsubterranean

- pronotum as wide as or wider than head
- mandibles with teeth

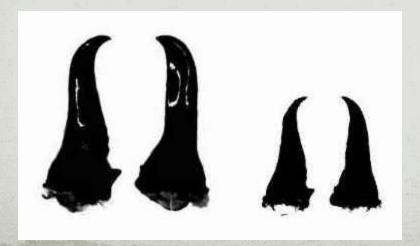
Subterranean

- pronotum narrower than head
- mandibles smooth in appearance teeth

Drywood vs Subterranean soldiers



Drywood termite mandibles with teeth

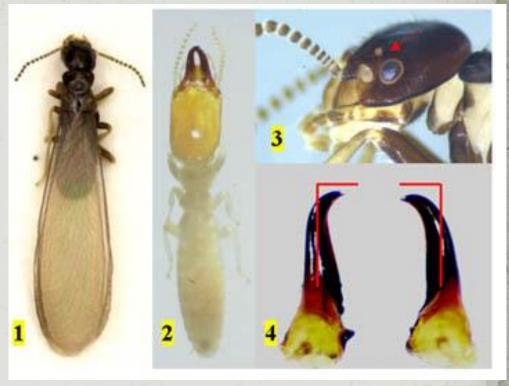


Subterranean termite soldier mandibles smooth in appearance, "teeth" less pronounced

Most Commonly Encountered Subterranean Termites

Reticulitermes _____

• _____ subterranean termite



Large mandibles with left and right mandible distinctly curving inward close to 90°



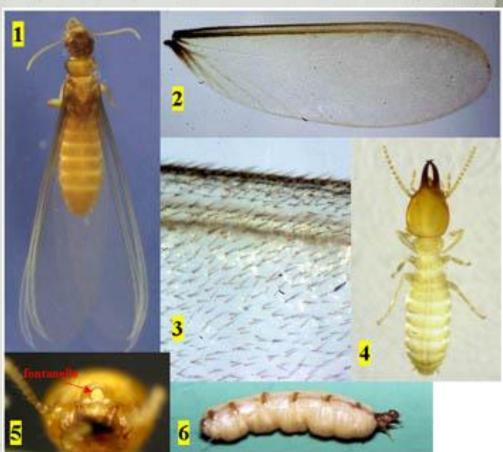
http://www2.lsuagcenter.com/domains/lafirst/lahou se/termites/la_guide_e_sub.asp

Less Commonly Encountered Subterranean Termites

- Coptotermes
 - _____ subterranean termite



Figure 2. Known distribution of the Formosan subterranean termite, *Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki, in the United States, as of 2004. Graphic by Nan-Yao Su, UF

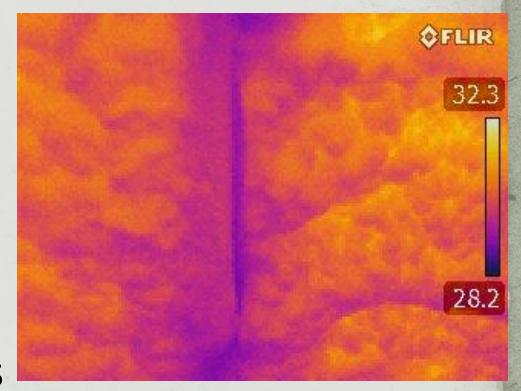


http://www2.lsuagcenter.com/domains/lafirst/lahouse/termites/la_guide_d_south_sub.asp



Inspection is the Key to Termite Management

- How would you conduct an inspection?
- Be systematic
- Tools of the trade
- What recommendations would you make?



The Drones of Pest Control



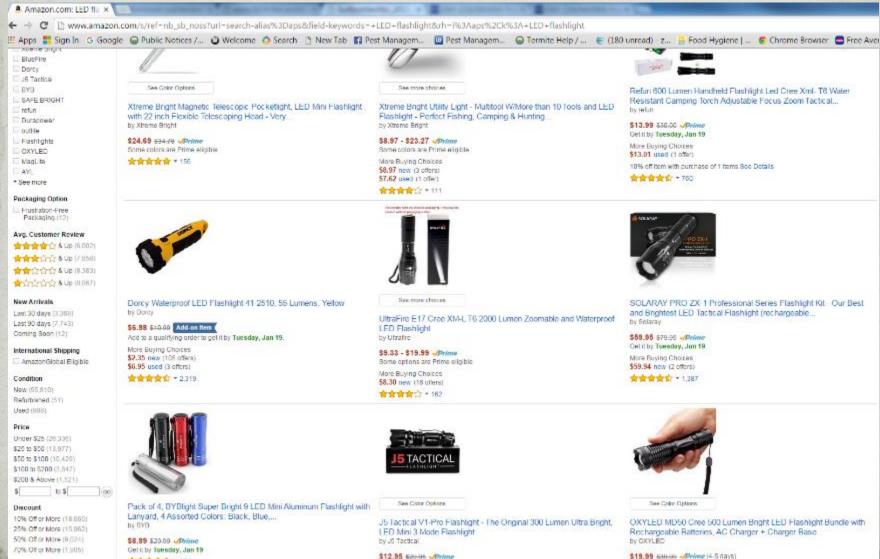


Inspection Tip

常常常常官 + 221

YanLiao (3,031)

Get a good flashlight!



Get if by Tuesday, Jan 19

More Buying Choices

Get it by Tuesday, Jan 19

More Buying Choices

Inspection Tip Learn how to use it...



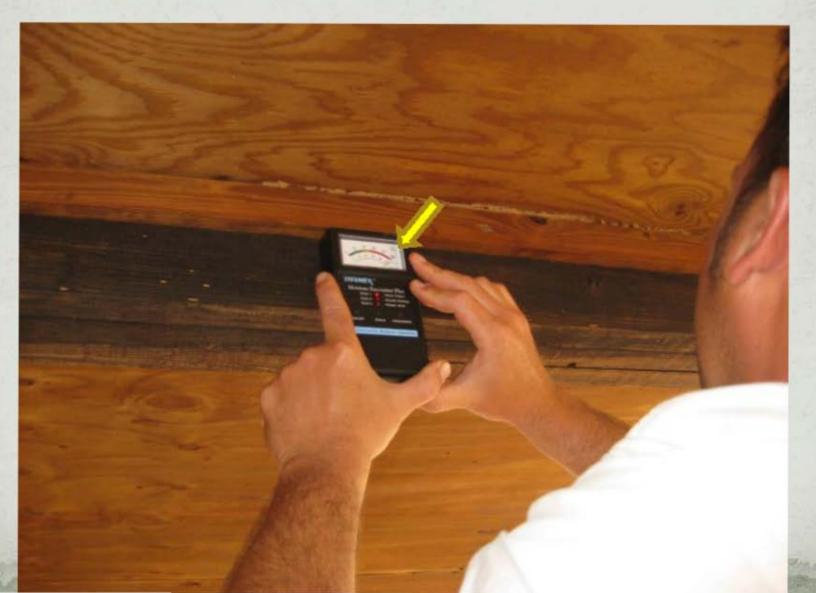
Probe



Inspection Tip Moisture Meter



Inspection Tip Moisture Meter



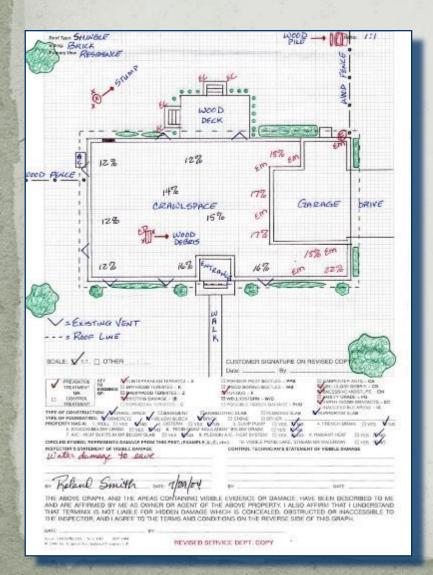




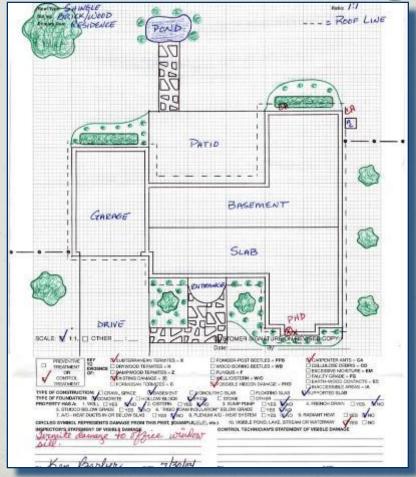
Use a Measuring Wheel!



The Importance of Graphs



Examples







Termite Prevention Recommendations Haven't Really Changed in 80 Years

BAD:

- Wood in contact with ground
- Plant roots leading to foundation
- Watering walls
- No inspection space
- Moisture

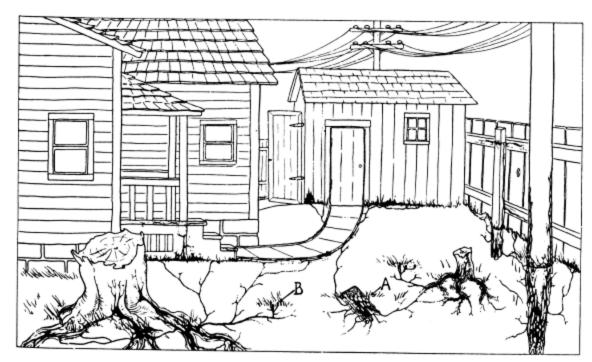


Fig. 50. This sketch combines the sorts of conditions found to prevail in many localities where wood has been improperly used. Unprotected wood in or on the ground makes possible both settlement and rapid increase of the subterranean termites. Workings in stumps, poles, posts, sidewalks, and wood of buildings are shown in black, as are the galleries within the earth. A marks the supposed original point of entry of one of the colonizing pairs, and B the points of emergence of swarming alates at the proper season.

Who does this?



Conducive Conditions Can Start Before Construction



Conducive Conditions Can Start Before Construction



Not every site will look this clean

Conducive Conditions Can Start Before Construction



Form Boards and Grade Stakes



Insulation Below Grade



Foam Block Below Grade



Landscaping







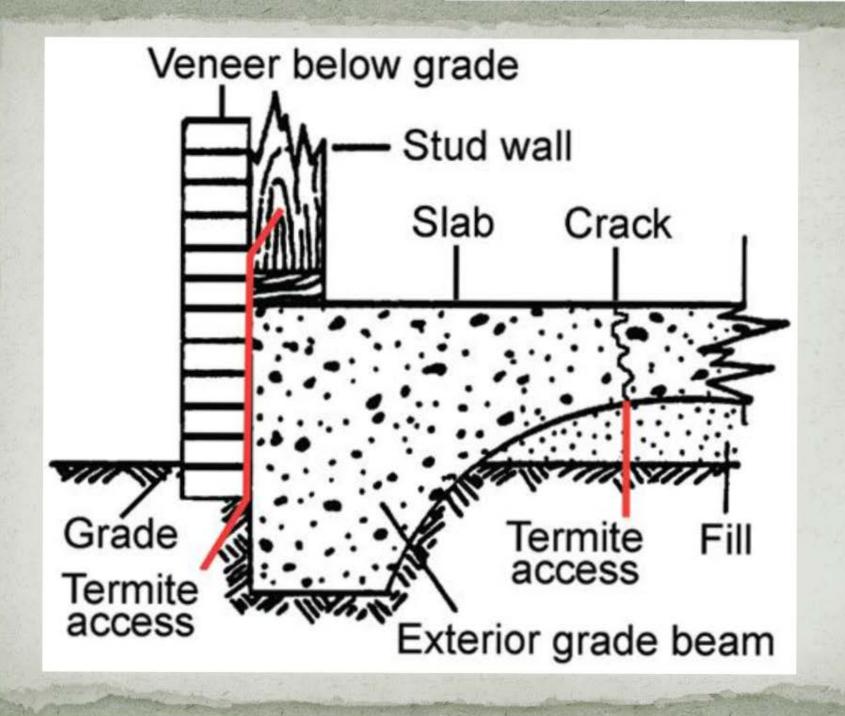
Inspection is the Key to Termite Management

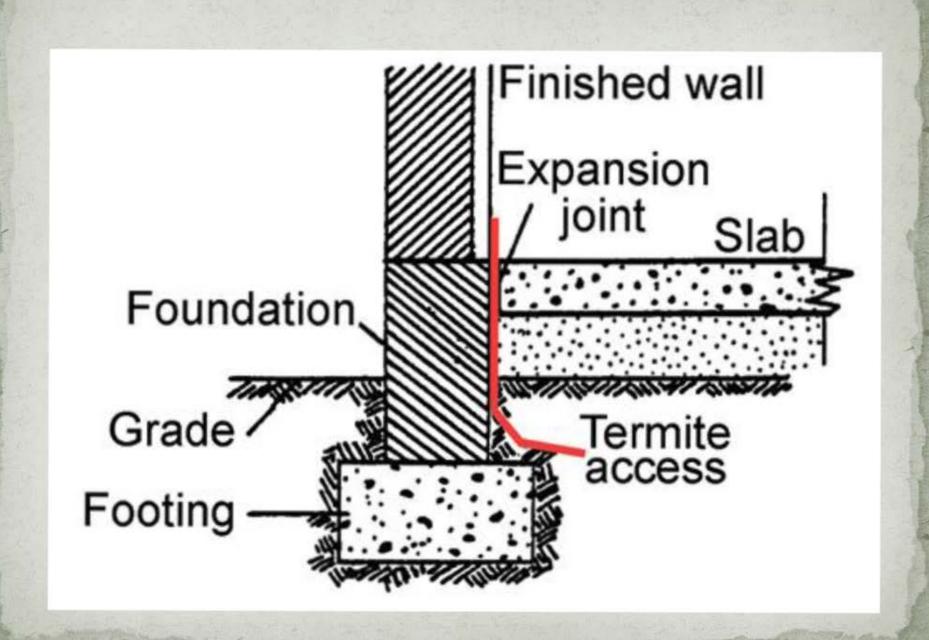
- Think about your schools, what recommendations would you make?
- Do you have a quality control process?

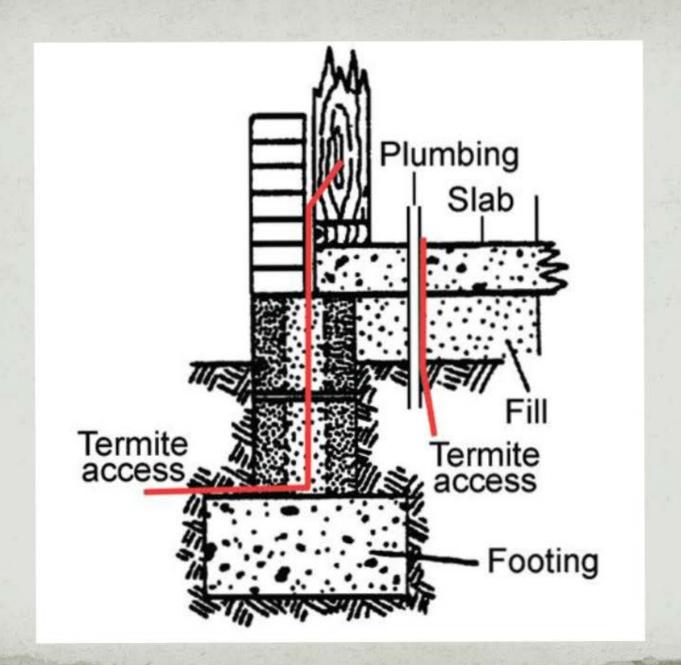
What to observe with vendors

- Did they do an inspection to identify where and how termites are entering?
- Can they tell you what slab type you have and how termites might be entering? Goes to treatment recommendations.
- Easy check: match gallons purchased and gallons used with work required.
 - Require mixing onsite









Pipes and Conduits (Electrical Service)



What to expect when working with a pest control company

- Or maybe, what to ask when working with a pest control company
 - Are they licensed to do termite work?
 - Have they done termite treatments on commercial buildings?
 - Will they warrantee their work? If not, why?

Successful termite jobs

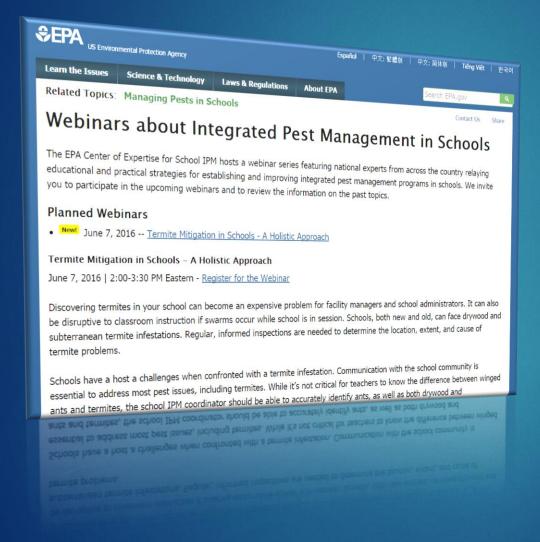
- Know which termite (sub or DW)
- Know your construction type
 - Start with slabs; get plans
- Know the label
 - Product—rates
 - 1/10, 2/10, 4/10...what does this mean?
- Rig—calibrated?
 - Product distributed?
 - Application—tips that can help you
- Enough product to mix on site? How do you know this?
- Calculations!

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Future Webinars



CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

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TERMITE MITIGATION IN SCHOOLS – A HOLISTIC APPROACH



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Questions?



Image: Clemson University / USDA Cooperative

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